



chosen profession, a position to be envied by many.

A. MILES TAYLOR.

COMBINED MEETING OF THE SECTIONS ON SURGERY AND UROLOGY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15th.

1. Resection of the Acromioclavicular Joint; Demonstration of Patient. Sol Hyman.

2. Demonstration: Removal of a Papilloma of the Bladder with Operating Cystoscope. Henry Meyer.

3. Demonstration of Case. M. P. Carpenter, 32 yrs. of age. Admitted to County Hospital December 15th with an enormous carcinoma of the cheek, neck and jaws. Twelve yrs. ago he had received X-ray treatments for a period of five weeks, for what were probably tuberculous glands of the neck. He does not remember the exact number of exposures given. Microscopic section shows squamous cell carcinoma.

4. Pitfalls in the Diagnosis of Surgical Renal Lesions, with demonstration of specimens and plates. M. Krotoszyner. Discussed by W. P. Willard and J. Rosenstirn.

SECTION ON EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22d.

1. Demonstration of Cases:

A. Barany Conservative Radical Operation. Henry Horn.

B. Case of Ludwig's Angina. M. W. Fredrick.

C. Two Cases of Cataract—Smith Operation. A. S. Green.

D. Optic Atrophy (one sided) in girl of 15; etiology not known.

Congenital Staphyloma of Both Optic Nerves. Hans Barkan.

Discussed by E. D. Shortlidge and O. Tobriner.

2. The Smith-Indian Cataract Operation in the Light of Scientific Investigation. A. S. Green. Discussed by K. Pischel, V. Hulen and H. Barkan.

BOOK REVIEWS

A Medical Dictionary For Nurses. By Amy Elizabeth Pope: 8 vo., cloth; pp. 288 + v. Illustrated. 1914. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, Publishers. Price, \$1.00.)

This book like others by the same authoress is handy, practical and sensible. The words and terms contained in it are defined in an explanatory and encyclopedic way. In addition to the dictionary the book contains a list of abbreviations, a table of chemical elements, notes on poisons and a number of useful numerical tables. L. E.

The Philosophy of Radio-Activity. Eugene Coleman Savage, M. D. (Published by Jenkins Co., New York, 1914.)

A book of 140 pages in which the author constantly juggles with such delightfully definite terms as the "Great Elusive Something that Changes," "Associative Force," "Explosive Secret," "Fenced Infinity," "Matter Invested with Compressed Duration," etc. He apparently attempts to explain malignancy as resulting from some slight variations in the action of the "Great Elusive Something that Changes" and concludes with the following statement: "We may say that the ultra material is the cause which orders the Associative Force and marks the Eternal Constants; and tendencies of unerring sureness and justice are retained in the non-material reservoirs of the cosmos."

The day of this type of philosophical treatises on medical subjects has long since passed and such a book adds nothing to medical knowledge or medical progress. W. W. B.

Diseases of the Skin, Including the Acute Eruptive

Fevers. By Frank Crozer Knowles, M. D., Instructor in Dermatology in the University of Pennsylvania; Clinical Professor of Dermatology, Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania; Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, etc. Octavo, 546 pages, with 199 engravings and 14 plates. Cloth, \$4.00, net. (Lea & Febiger, Publishers, Philadelphia and New York, 1914.)

The author has produced a convenient handbook for students and general practitioners covering the various cutaneous and mucous membrane eruptions (including the exanthemata). It has been possible to condense the work within 526 pages by a judicious arrangement of the subject matter and by saving much space that is usually devoted to references. The writer has drawn largely from his extensive experience in the large Philadelphia clinics and from a broad knowledge of the literature up to date. The numerous black and white illustrations are excellent and the subject matter is instructive and well arranged. H. E. A.

A Text-book of Medical Diagnosis. By James M. Anders, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine, Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia and L. Napoleon Boston, M. D., Professor of Physical Diagnosis, Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia. Second edition thoroughly revised. Octavo of 1248 pages, 500 illustrations, some in colors. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1914. Cloth, \$6.00 net; half morocco, \$7.50 net.

This edition, printed in June, 1914, contains 1193 pages of text. It is made up of eight main divi-

sions comprising diseases of the various systems and those due to animal parasites. One is impressed with the large number of facts given under each disease, but as they are well arranged, and are grouped under subheadings in heavy type, reading is easy, as is reference to any particular feature of the disease. Each disease has the following subdivisions, which are particularly pleasing: Pathological Definition, Varieties, Predisposing and Exciting Factors, Physical Signs, Laboratory Diagnosis, Clinical Picture, an Illustrative Case, finished with a Summary, and in many cases a table of Differential Diagnosis. For example, the several anemias and leukemias are contrasted side by side at the end of their descriptions. Probably the most pleasing feature is the wealth of good illustrations. They consist of photographic reproductions, line drawings, and colored plates. There are six full-page reproductions of motion pictures of the gait, etc., of such diseases as tabes, paralysis agitans, etc. A section is given to X-ray plates, reproductions and their interpretation in connection with each disease where radiograms are useful. Pulse tracings and electrocardiograms are illustrated and explained. The use of and findings with the esophagoscope and gastroscope are gone into at length.

On the whole, one feels that the authors have tried to cover too great a field in one volume, but the book certainly is of great value to the busy general practitioner. E. H. C.

The Principles and Practice of Gynecology. For Students and Practitioners. By E. C. Dudley, A. M., M. D., Professor in the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago. Sixth Edition, thoroughly revised. Octavo, 795 pages, with 439 illustrations, of which many are in colors, and 24 full-page plates. Cloth, \$5.00, net. Lea & Febiger, publishers, Philadelphia and New York, 1913.

The sixth edition of this deservedly popular textbook adheres closely in form to the preceding editions and is admirably brought up to date. A healthy conservatism is evident throughout. The illustrations are numerous and very good. The author is to be congratulated on confining his text to the subject in hand without invading the field of general abdominal surgery. However, the desire to restrain the volume to handbook size has caused the work to assume a sense of brevity that will restrict it chiefly for use as a student's text-book and for this useful field it is very well suited. It is especially to be recommended for the following features: Sound treatment, fully described; pathology well discussed; differential diagnosis exhaustively treated; and finally, that personal note that the experienced teacher introduces which serves to impress the student much more than the mere cataloging of facts. G. H. T.

Collected Papers by the Staff of St. Mary's Hospital (Mayo Clinic) for 1913. Octavo of 819 pages, 335 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1914. Cloth, \$5.50 net.

This collection of reports is presented in the same form as in the preceding volumes. The book is clearly printed and well illustrated; the microphotographs are especially good. The drawings and photographs are for the most part new.

The list of contributors contains 28 names, some of which appear for the first time.

The papers are grouped under five general headings: (1) Alimentary Canal; (2) Ductless Glands; (3) Head, Trunk and Extremities; (4) Technic; (5) General Papers. The alimentary canal receives more extensive consideration than any of the other subjects. Duodenal and gastric ulcer and carcinoma are the chief topics of interest. They are presented from a clinical, operative and pathological point of view. The striking relation of gastric

ulcer to carcinoma is again emphasized. The evidence presented is quite convincing.

Among other things, lesions of the breast are considered in the section on urinogenital organs. Here, just complaint is made about the number of conflicting and overlapping terms applied to diseases of the breast. A tabulated list of 147 names is given; 12 of these being applied to one condition (chronic cystic mastitis). This superabundance of terms is accounted for by lack of clinical knowledge on the part of the pathologist, and lack of pathological knowledge on the part of the clinician. Instead of relieving this congestion new terms are added to this already cumbersome list.

The section on ductless glands is devoted entirely to thyroid. The conclusions are drawn from clinical, experimental and pathological observations, the least important of which is the experimental. There is described a definite pathological basis for the clinical variations in diseases of the thyroid, so that from the pathological data the clinical stage of the thyroid disease can be told with 80 per cent. accuracy. This section is especially well illustrated by micro-photographs.

The section on technic is devoted largely to anesthesia. Here Miss Florence Henderson (R. N.), remarks that "nitrous oxid is an inefficient surgical anesthetic at best." At the same time she emphasizes that ether is the only reliable anesthetic. In the light of favorable reports on nitrous oxid from other large clinics, one wonders if her remarks are not prompted by lack of experience with nitrous oxid.

The section on head, trunk and extremities includes a variety of topics. The discussion of cervical rib is especially valuable, as the author reports 31 cases, giving detailed case reports. It is an unusual opportunity for one individual to observe so many cases.

As indicated by the title, this book is a collection of papers. Many of the articles are excellent, others are equally poor. The only excuse for the appearance of some of the latter is to make a complete collection of all reports from the Mayo Clinic. They contain nothing new, no case reports and are merely a reiteration of other articles. This repetition interferes greatly with the pleasure of reading the book. J. P. P.

A Text-Book of Military Hygiene and Sanitation.

By Frank R. Keefer, M. D., Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army; Professor of Military Hygiene, United States Military Academy, West Point. 12mo of 305 pages, illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1914. Cloth, \$1.50 net.

In the preparation of a text-book on any subject it is essential that conciseness, thoroughness and simplicity be so blended, that the most obtuse reader could readily absorb the author's standpoint. This book of Colonel Keefer's combines in an excellent degree these three qualifications. It is well paragraphed, making it easy for the instructor to assign a subject and to insist upon the student giving a definite, intelligent answer. For instance, the question of "Infection and Immunity" is found by the student on pages 60 and 61 in a paragraph of one hundred and fifty words, covering without any superfluous phrases a complete résumé of these important conditions and made plain by five small descriptive illustrations.

A personal acquaintance with Colonel Keefer leads me to expect that no small detail, bearing on a subject under discussion, would be overlooked. In this I was not disappointed, for, judging from the advice given upon how to properly sweep a room, stress is laid on the care of the corners, "as the middle of the floor will take care of itself."

His statement regarding the indifference to sanitary regulations of the average American volunteer is borne out by my own experience, and if we